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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

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Oct 29—dlt

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ap 11—t

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ly 16—t

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ap 15—6m

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ap 16—t

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W. M. INGMAN, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printer's Furniture-maker, can be found by inquiring at NOBLE & BOYD'S Vestment Blind Manufactory, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
ly 31—6m

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS, and all those used in the private academies and institutions in the District of Columbia and adjacent country.
For sale, at New York prices, by
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Bookellers, near 9th street.
sep 1—

TAYLOR & MAURY, Bookellers and Stationers, Pennsylvania avenue, near 9th street, have constantly on hand a full assortment of BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PENS, INK, and PAPER, of every variety, for sale at New York prices.
June 25—t

EPISCOPAL Prayer-books, Catholic Prayer-books, Methodist Hymn-books, Unitarian Hymn-books, Presbyterian Hymn-books, Baptist Hymn-books.
For sale at the published price, by
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Bookellers, near 9th street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A Newspaper Published Daily and Weekly at Washington City.

It is alleged by their advocates that the late measures, called a Compromise, should be a satisfactory and final adjustment of the slavery question. They cannot become so otherwise than by uniting and consolidating the South in support of their rights, and by harmonizing the conflicting sectional interests which have arrayed the North against the South.

The result of the late elections proves that the South are attached to the Union, and wish to harmonize with the North. To reconcile conflicting opinions, and secure concert and unanimity, there must be mutual confidence and good-will. This is impossible, unless the sections deal fairly and justly towards each other. The true end of government is to protect persons and property. In the South slaves are property, and the South demand the peaceable and quiet possession of such property. Their right to hold slaves as property is denied by the Abolitionists of the North, who, that they may more efficiently control public opinion in that section, have organized themselves into religious and political combinations. They act through the press, the pulpit, and the ballot-box. Such an organization in one section makes it indispensable that there should be a counter organization in the other; because, if not resisted by such counter organization, the inevitable consequence would be that the Northern organization would absorb and control the entire public sentiment, social, moral, religious, and political, of that section.

The purpose of the Northern organization is to assail the rights and interests of the South: the purpose of the Southern organization should be to protect the interests thus assailed.

Late events prove that the North are so deeply interested in preserving their present political and commercial relations to the South, that a powerful, influential, and controlling party can be rallied in that section, who will unite with the South

contracts will be made by a board appointed for that purpose, and that no contracts will be given unless that board be fully satisfied that mail service adequate to the payments will be amply secured to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company—the past, and probable future increase of the weight of mails carried over the route of your road. And in this connection we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 2d of December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad companies.

Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen President, and Albert Smith, of Maine, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the said committee.

Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Hunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaher, and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said committee.

Noted, that the meeting be adjourned.

ALBERT SMITH, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
IN buying presents for the holidays persons would do well to look at our handsome stock of
Needlework Collars
French Muslin and Lace Underclothes
Lace and Muslin Infant Handkerchiefs
French Muslin and Lace Caps, very cheap
Linen Cambré Handkerchiefs, handsome and cheap
With a great variety of other goods suitable for presents, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
dec 23—TnW&S Penn. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I AM NOW OPENING one of the finest assortments of House-furnishing Articles ever offered for sale in Washington—consisting in part of Bronzed Ironware, Hat Racks, Fire Dogs, Stenders, &c.; Block and Planchet Towels, from Cortland & Co., Baltimore; English Britannia Ware, Albion Fork and Spoon, Ivory handle Knives, in sets and detached pieces; together with a great many other articles desirable to Housekeepers, which I will sell as low as can be purchased in the District. Call and examine at
H. LINDSEY & CO.,
(formerly Lindsey & Baden.)
Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts.
dec 22—2wco

COACH-MAKERS.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a fine lot of Drab Silk and other Laces, Silver-Plated and Brass Coach Handles, Patent Screw Axes, Flatbeds, Spokes, Hubs and Hub-bands, with a general assortment of every thing that can be asked for in that line. Call and examine at
(formerly Lindsey & Baden.)
H. LINDSEY & CO.,
Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts.
dec 22—2wco

\$800 worth of Guns at Manufacturers' Prices.
GENTLEMEN wishing to provide themselves with a fine Gun and apparatus, have now an opportunity seldom offered, as I am determined to sell off my large stock of Guns before the season is over.
H. LINDSEY & CO.,
(formerly Lindsey & Baden.)
Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts.
dec 22—2wco

NONPAREIL Capers, Capottes, French Olives, just received and for sale at
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
dec 22—W12w

PULVERIZED HERBS, for culinary use—Sage, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme, All, pulverized, Rosebush, in half-pound boxes. For sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
dec 22—W8w

PURE BLEACHED WINTER SPERM OIL, warranted pure and to stand the coldest weather. For sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
dec 22—W12w

WESTPHALIA HAMS, our own importation this Fall, for sale by
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
No. 5, opp. Centre Market.
dec 22—W12w

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A HOUSEHOLD DIRGE.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

I've lost my little May at last;
She perished in the spring,
When earliest flowers began to bud,
And earliest birds to sing.
I laid her in a country grave,
A green and soft retreat,
A marble tablet o'er her head,
And violets at her feet.

I would that she was back again,
In all her childish bloom,
My joy and hope have followed her,
My heart is in her tomb.
I know that she is gone away,
I know that she is fled,
I miss her everywhere, and yet
I cannot think her dead.

I wake the children up at dawn,
And say a simple prayer,
And draw them round the morning meal,
But one is wanting there.
I see a little chair apart,
A little pinafore,
And memory fills the vacancy,
As time will nevermore.

I sit within my quiet room,
Alone, and write for hours,
And miss the little maid again,
Among the window flowers;
And miss her with her toys beside
My desk in silent play,
And then I turn and look for her,
But she has flown away.

I drop my idle pen, and hark
To catch the faintest sound;
She must be playing hide and seek
In shady nooks around.
She'll come and climb my chair again,
And peep my shoulder o'er—
I hear a stifled laugh—but no,
She cometh nevermore.

I waited only yesternight
The evening service read,
And lingered for my idol's kiss
Before she went to bed;
Forgetting she had gone before,
In slumbers soft and sweet,
A monument above her head,
The violets at her feet!

THE POWER OF KINDNESS.

"Tom! here!" said a father to his boy, speaking in authority. The lad was at play. He looked toward his father, but did not leave his companions.

"Do you hear me, sir?" spoke the father, more sternly than before.

With an unhappy face and reluctant step, the boy left his play and approached his parent.

"Why do you creep along at a snail's pace?" said the latter angrily. "Come quickly, when I want you. When I speak, I look to be obeyed instantly. Here, take this note to Mr. Smith, and see that you don't go to sleep by the way. Now, run as fast as you can go."

The boy took the note. There was a cloud upon his brow. He moved away, but at a slow pace.

"You, Tom! is that doing as I ordered? Is that going quickly?" called the father, when he saw the boy creep away. "If you are not back in half an hour I will punish you."

But the words had but little effect. The boy's feelings were hurt by the unkindness of the parent. He experienced a sense of injustice, a consciousness that wrong had been done him. By nature he was like his father, proud and stubborn; and these qualities of his mind were aroused, and he indulged in them, fearless of consequences.

"I never saw such a boy," said the father, speaking to a friend who had observed the occurrence. "My words scarcely made an impression on him."

"Kind words often prove most powerful," said the friend. The father looked surprised.

"Kind words," continued the friend, "are like the gentle rain and the refreshing dew; but harsh words bend and break like the angry tempest. They first develop and strengthen good affections, while the others sweep over the heart in devastation, and mar and deform all they touch. Try him with kind words; they will prove a hundred fold more powerful."

The latter seemed hurt by the reproof, but it left him thoughtful. An hour passed away ere his son returned. At times during his absence he was angry at the delay, and meditated the infliction of punishment. But the words of reproof were in his ears, and he resolved to obey them. At last the lad came slowly in with a cloudy countenance, and reported the result of his errand. Having stayed far beyond his time, he looked for punishment, and was prepared to receive it with an angry defiance.

To his surprise, after delivering the message he had brought, his father, instead of angry reproof and punishment, said kindly, "Very well, my son, you can go and play again."

The boy went out, but was not happy. He had disobeyed and disobliged his father, and the thought of this troubled him. Harsh words had not clouded his mind nor aroused a spirit of reckless anger. Instead of joining his companions, he went and sat down by himself, grieving over his act of disobedience. As he thus sat, he heard his name called. He listened.

"Thomas, my son," said his father, kindly. The boy sprang to his feet, and was almost instantly beside his parent.

"Did you call, father?"

"I did, my son. Will you take this package to Mr. Long for me?"

There was no hesitation in the boy's manner. He looked pleased at the thought of doing his father a service, and reached out his hand for the package. On receiving it, he bounded away with a light step.

"There is power in kindness," said the father, as he sat musing after the lad's departure. And even while he sat musing over the incident, the boy came back with a cheerful, happy face, and said—

"Can I do anything else for you, father?"

Yes, there is power in kindness. The tempest of passion can only subside, constrain, and break; but in love and gentleness there is the power of the summer rain, the dew, and the sunshine.

There's not a spot, however rude,
But bath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.
There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But bath some memory of the past,
To love and call its own.

The Maple Tree.

This family is very numerous. "Nearly forty species are known, of which, ten belong to the United States."

"The climate of New England is peculiarly favorable to their growth, as is shown by the perfection to which several of the most valuable species attain." The red maple is most remarkable for the various colors of its leaves, which greatly beautify forest scenery. The leaves begin to turn in the latter part of the summer, and during the earlier part of the autumn, from green to a deep crimson or scarlet. The forests of no other country present so beautiful a variety of coloring as our own; "even corresponding climates with the same families bear no comparison." The difference is said to depend "on the greater transparency of our atmosphere, and consequently greater intensity of the light; for the same cause which renders a much larger number of stars visible by night, and which clothes our flowering plants with more numerous flowers, and those of deeper, richer tints, gives somewhat of tropical splendor to our really colder parallels of latitude."

Of the maple family, we may briefly notice only one more, the rock maple, which in all respects is the most remarkable tree in the family." While young, it is justly admired for its ornamental beauties as a shrub. When in a state of maturity, "for the purposes of art, no native wood possesses more beauty or a greater variety of appearance."

In the forest, the rock maple often attains great height, and produces a large quantity of timber. A tree in Blandford, which was four feet through at its base and one hundred and eight feet high, yielded seven cords and a half of wood." It is said that the wood of this tree may be easily distinguished from the red or the river maple, by pouring a few drops of sulphate of iron upon it. This wood turns greenish; that of the two former turns to a deep blue.

"In Massachusetts, between five and six hundred thousand pounds of sugar are annually made from the juice of the rock maple, valued at eight cents a pound," yielding a revenue of about \$40,000 to \$50,000 per annum. Of the sap, "the average quantity to a tree is from twelve to twenty-four gallons each season. In some instances it is much greater. A tree in Bernardstown, about six feet in diameter, favorably situated, produced in one instance a barrel of sap in twenty-four hours." "Dr. Rush cites as an instance of twenty pounds and one ounce of sugar having been made within nine days, in 1789, from a single tree in Montgomery county, New York." In another instance, thirty-three pounds are said to have been produced from one tree in one season. A gentleman from Leverett informs me, that in one season he obtained, from one tree, one hundred and seventy-five gallons of sap, which, if of average strength, would have made forty-three pounds of sugar.

Mr. Clay's Letter of Resignation.

We wish to place on record Mr. Clay's letter of resignation, which was read in the Kentucky legislature on the 23d inst. The Frankfort "Commonwealth" says the letter itself shows not the least indication of weakness or tremor, but every word of it is in that peculiarly neat, uniform, and elegant chirography which forms one of the lesser wonders of Mr. Clay's character. It will be seen that he has resigned his seat in the Senate, to take effect on the first Monday of September next.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky.

When you did the honor to confer on me the appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, which I now hold, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired, finally, as I supposed, from that body; but out of the territorial acquisition resulting from the war with Mexico, momentous questions arose, seriously menacing the harmony and peace, if not the integrity, of the Union. I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate, and to contribute my humble aid, by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were threatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress, is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosity, which has risen to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Congress, it was with much hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return for the last time to the Senate; but I have no thought of ever again taking a seat in that body, after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the General Assembly to appoint my successor during the present session. I do, therefore, humbly resign the office of a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky; this, my resignation, to take effect on the first Monday in September, 1852.

In dissolving this official relation in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations and my profound gratitude for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your faithful and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

The Juror's Medal.

An autograph letter, of which the annexed is a copy, has been received by Mr. Cunningham, the Virginia Commissioner to the Industrial Exhibition, and one of the Jurors for awards from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, President of the Royal Commission. The medal which accompanied the letter is the most perfect and beautiful specimen of its kind which we have ever seen.—Int.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 31, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor, as President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, to transmit to you a Medal that has been struck by order of the Commissioners, in commemoration of the valuable services which you have rendered to the Exhibition, in common with so many eminent men of all countries, in your capacity of Juror.

In requesting your acceptance of this slight token on our part of the sense entertained by us of the benefit which has resulted to the interests of the Exhibition from your having undertaken that laborious office, and from the zeal and ability displayed by you in connection with it, it affords me much pleasure to avail myself of this opportunity of conveying to you the expression of my cordial thanks for the assistance which you have given us in carrying this great undertaking to its successful issue.

I have the honor to be, sir, very faithfully,
yours,
President of the Royal Commission.
JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

Intervention—When and Where?

[From the Philadelphia American and Gazette.]

The name of the Promethee—a name not likely to be soon forgotten—figures prominently, although very innocently, in our news columns this morning. That now celebrated American steam packet returns from another visit to San Juan de Nicaragua, where—as we do not find any United States vessels of war reported as being in the harbor, and hear nothing of the Promethee having been fired upon again by her Britannic Majesty's brig Express, employed there on constabulary duty—we feel bound to infer that the former has this time yielded to necessity and paid tribute to his sublime high mightiness the King of the Mosquitoes. This is a fact, if it be so, which it would be doubtless agreeable to American readers to be informed about; and meanwhile the reappearance of the Promethee revives an idea which we have heretofore several times alluded to as being very directly and very gravely connected with the great doctrine of intervention against intervention, so earnestly urged by the illustrious Kossuth upon the people of the United States in behalf of his beloved Hungary.

We have stated, in regard to this doctrine, that it involves a question, not of right, but of policy; admitting that the United States may rightfully intervene against intervention where it is expedient for them to do so; and arguing that expediency, in such a matter, must be more or less dependent upon interest. The distinguished ex-Governor of the Magyars thinks that we have a great interest in protesting against the interference of Great Britain in the affairs of Central America. In the one case, a principle may be involved, appealing to our sympathies as republicans, the friends and advocates of popular freedom and national right throughout the world. In the other, besides the principle, which is precisely the same, we have the stronger incentive of a direct interest of our own, involving considerations of national right, honor, and necessity. To intervene against the Russian, without having first intervened in Central America on behalf of the Central Americans and ourselves, would be an act of Quixotism which would want the merit of chivalry, and perhaps that of common sense. We shall have a better right to adopt the policy of intervention for the benefit of others—at least the world will think so—after we have shown our ability to assert it for our own.

There can be no question that the policy pursued by England in Nicaragua, while adverse to all the plainest rights of the people of that feeble and deeply injured State, is founded upon, as it originated in, hostility to the United States. Other countries, including England, may have an interest, which is of a commercial character, in the project of inter-oceanic communication at Nicaragua; but the right of way across that isthmus is to the United States an absolute political necessity; and it became so the moment the acquisition of California extended the stride of the republic to the golden shores of the Pacific. Can our legislators be blind to the fact that, as things are, the territories of the United States beyond the Rocky Mountains, now rapidly growing in strength and importance, and capable of an independent existence, are cut off from the rest of the Confederacy, and that the free passage of the isthmus is necessary as a bond of connexion, and will remain necessary at least until the whole vast intermediate expanse of prairie and mountain is filled with population and pierced by the railroads which, ultimately—if California and Oregon be not lost to us—will unite them to us by still better and closer bonds?

Every day of England's interference against us—for it is against us—on the isthmus is a day of loss and peril to the United States. But for her wrongful presence there, the projected canal would have been long under way; and American travellers and merchandise, with government messengers, mails, troops, and munitions of war, would be perhaps already passing to and fro on temporary railroads on the route. Her machinations paralyze our enterprise, defeat our hopes, endanger our interests. We sit still, allowing her, in defiance of solemn treaty stipulations, to thwart and baffle us in a vital point. We sit still, permitting her to array the pitiful fiction of her Mosquito protectorate against the right and majesty of the United States; when we should sweep that ridiculous impediment—if it be an impediment—out of our way, as a lion brushes the threads of the gossamer spider from his path. Shall the United States be cut in twain, because there is a Sambo chief whom Lord Palmerston calls the King of Mosquitoes, and whom he upholds in a forced political existence upon Nicaraguan soil, at the expense equally of the Nicaraguans and the American people? The Emperor of Russia outrages the Hungarians, but not the people of the United States. Great Britain outrages the Nicaraguans and the people of the United States. What folly to talk of intervening against intervention in Hungary, when we have so excellent an occasion and so urgent a demand first to intervene against intervention in Nicaragua. To a protest against Russia intermeddling on the banks of the Danube, if offered by us, we are sure Nicholas would politely answer, "Gentlemen of the American republic, go and protest against the intermeddling of England on the banks of the San Juan, and we will listen to what you have to say about Hungary afterwards." At such an answer as that, we are afraid the world would laugh. And we are afraid that Lord Palmerston—Cith and his griefs growing out of his present official position in the British ministry—would laugh with it. There is but one step between the wise and the foolish, as well as between the sublime and the ridiculous. Let us be just at home, before we are generous abroad.

Presidential Dinner to Kossuth.

We understand that a dinner was given to Governor Kossuth, on Saturday evening, by the President of the United States, at which were present the family of the President, Governor Kossuth and lady, with Mr. and Mrs. Pulski, Captain Massingberd, and Mrs. Massingberd, of the suite of Kossuth; the Secretary of State and Mrs. Webster; the Secretary of War, General Scott, Commodore Morris and lady; Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate; Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mrs. Boyd; Rev. Dr. Fyne; Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate; Mrs. Butler; Major Lenox, General Cass, Governor Seward, and General Shields, of the Senate Committee; Mr. Ampere, a distinguished savant on a visit to the French Minister; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Henry, and Dr. Kane, of the Exploring Expedition.—Republic.

DEATH OF MAJOR OLIVER.—Major Wm. Oliver, postmaster at Cincinnati, died in that city on the 28th ult. He was an officer in the Northwestern army during the last war with Great Britain, and served under General Harrison in several arduous campaigns. His bravery at Fort Meigs and other places during the war of 1812 is a matter of history; and his conduct, throughout his military career, received encomiums from our government, as well as merited promotion.